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A TREATISE

CONTAINING

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN, CAUSES, SYMPTOMS,

AND THE DIFFERENT FORMS,

ALSO, THE PROPER TREATMENT OF THE

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

OR FEVER AND AGUE;

TOGETHER WITH THE DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE

SOUTH AMERICAN

FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.

A CHEAP, SAFE AND PERMANENT CURE, AND PREVENTIVE, AGAINST THE VARIOUS FORMS OF BILIOUS AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

ORIGIN AND CAUSES.

The Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, is a disease which has long been known in this country, and its disastrous consequences are familiar to almost every individual. Still, there are not a few who are ignorant of its origin and its causes. Concerning the former there is at present a diversity of opinion, but relying upon the experience of our most talented writers who have treated upon the subject, we find that it does not, as is supposed by many, arise solely from the malaria exhaled from marshy and wet land, where vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition, but can arise from colds, debility, and derangement of the bowels; for, says Dr. Hosack, "I have met with it in New-York at all seasons of the year." It may, also, be occasioned by a poor, watery

diet, lying upon the damp ground, living in damp houses, exposure to the evening dews, fatigue, and depressions of the mind.

It is a fact well-known, and the circumstance noticed by medical men, that it is not until the heat of the sun acts upon the decomposed matter which has accumulated in the low lands, that the disease rages in the greatest degree. Dr. Williamson, of North Carolina, has observed, that the swamps there were remarkably healthy before the sun had access to the surface of the earth; but after the process of clearing and draining, the sun then caused the most deadly vapors to arise, spreading around fevers in their most malignant forms. Persons, therefore, exposed to these predisposing causes, should, in order to prevent an attack of the disease, resort to this medicine, which we shall endeavor to convince all who may peruse this treatise will prove an effectual preventive, if used as directed.

The liability of the system becoming more disordered in the summer and fall, caused by the changes of the weather and atmosphere, and the deadly vapors arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, generated by the excessive heat of the sun in the summer, is the reason assigned why the autumnal intermittents are of longer duration than those of the spring. It will, therefore, be seen that all depends upon the diseased state of the system at the time of the attack, and the greater the derangement the more severe will be the disease. Dr. Beach, in his celebrated work, under the head of Fever and Ague, remarks, "that the effluvia from marshy lands may be wafted by currents of air to a distance far exceeding what has been supposed or

admitted upon the subject; and where inhabitants from a high country remove to a low one, they are much sooner seized with the Fever and Ague, and to such the disease is most apt to prove fatal," which, as has been observed, can be remedied by using, previous to and at the time of such change, this medicine as a preventive to such attacks, which will have the desired effect, if taken as described in the accompanying directions.

As it is generally acknowledged that intermittents, for the most part, have marsh miasma for their remote cause, we cannot be surprised that they should be protracted to almost an indefinite period, so long as the patient continues to have these causes operating in him; therefore many are doomed to be victims to the distressing disease for many months, notwithstanding all the modern remedies may be resorted to, and in many cases it becomes a chronic affection, and patients frequently drag out a miserable existence, until some fortunate medicine breaks the spell and restores them to health.

It is a desideratum of great magnitude to find a remedy which will destroy and break up the disease which gives rise to those repeated and long protracted paroxysms. *Quinine* and *Arsenic* are more often used for this purpose, but the serious injury to health that often follows their use has induced many physicians to discard them from their practice; for by their use the chance is small of a cure, till frost has destroyed the miasma that gave rise to the complaint; and by the time spring returns, the patient is but barely relieved from the effects of the autumnal intermittents, and before the constitution has recovered the previous shock, is again visited with the ague, and being weakened by former indis

positions, the same causes continue to operate with greater force, while the *Quinine* and *Arsenic* have in a great measure lost their power, the disease can no longer be held in check, and consequently the patient is subject to it for the greater part of the year. Wonderful emaciations and unmanageable dropsies ofttimes succeed it, and he crawls along a living spectre until he is relieved by the hand of death.

This is but too frequently the lamentable progress and termination of intermittents in certain sections of this country, and to arrest them and keep them at bay is of the utmost importance. The obstinacy of the disease can be subdued, if proper and efficient means be employed at the commencement of the attack. By efficient means, is to be understood the thorough use of this medicine, as stated fully in another part of this treatise.

SYMPTOMS AND FORMS.

We shall now endeavor to give a brief and comprehensive account of the symptoms and the different forms the Fever and Ague assumes, and throw such light upon the consequences which follow after the disease, if not timely and successfully treated, as will carry conviction to all that "delays are dangerous."

As a general rule we find that the first symptoms of the Fever and Ague commence with a manifested desire of yawning, stretching, and general uneasiness, weariness of the limbs, coldness of the extremities, and sometimes sickness and vomiting, which is soon followed with a slight chill or

shivering, and ends in a convulsive shaking of the whole body, which is classed under the head of the "*cold stage*," and is almost invariably succeeded by the "hot fit;" the skin becomes hot, the pulse quick and hard, the thirst great, acute pains attack the head, tongue white, and all the symptoms of a high fever, and terminates in a profuse sweat. Sometimes in this stage there is more or less delirium, the patient is left in a weakened state, the heat of the body subsides, the pulse becomes less frequent, and the respiration more free; the weakness increases in each succeeding paroxysm, usually but one in every twenty-four hours. Another form is when the paroxysms return in every forty-eight hours; and still another, when it returns in every seventy-two hours. Ancient writers, treating upon the subject, go so far as to admit that the paroxysms have been known to return at intervals of from eight to fifteen days; but such cases are so very uncommon, that the medical faculty have, as a rule, classed the Fever and Ague under three forms only—the first called QUOTIDIANS, when the paroxysms occur every twenty-four hours, usually coming on in the morning, and lasting sixteen hours. Second, TERTIANS, occurring every forty-eight hours, coming on at noon, and lasting ten hours. Third, QUARTANS, occurring every seventy-two hours, coming on in the afternoon, and lasting eight hours, generally but one paroxysm on the day of the attack.

It is almost of daily occurrence that the Fever and Ague is neglected in its first stage, and allowed to prey so long upon the body, that the system gets so far reduced that the *Bilious*, *Typhus*, and *Remittent Fevers* soon follow, which bring diseases requiring more severe treatment than the *In-*

termittent. The natural consequences are that few seldom recover from their effects; and should they be fortunate enough to recover, their strength would be so much reduced that it would require months to restore it—all of which can be prevented by bestowing that attention to the first symptoms which have been described, and resorting to the *South American Fever and Ague Remedy*, which is placed within the reach of nearly every individual.

PROPER TREATMENT.

We have endeavored to be as brief as possible in giving that information which can be comprehended by all, concerning the *origin*, *causes*, *symptoms*, *forms*, and the effects of the Fever and Ague. Our next duty will be to give the necessary information as regards the proper treatment of the disease; and in doing so, we shall advert to the dangerous practice and erroneous views entertained by many persons (and not a few of our medical men), of administering *Arsenic* and other metallic and mineral poisons; and the evidence which will be shown to substantiate these opinions will be such as to defy contradiction. Notwithstanding *Arsenic* has been the principal weapon for many medical men to battle the Fever and Ague, yet it has, like *Quinine*, fallen far short of what was expected, and its baneful effects can be spoken of by many who have been seriously injured by its use. Nothing more than temporary relief can be assured by administering it, and there is not to be found a case where a permanent cure has been effected. Without further comment, we quote

the opinion of the late Dr. DAVID HOSACK, who says:—"I cannot recommend it; it is a very dangerous remedy, and often leaves consequences far more formidable than any ague—a liability to rheumatism, violent headaches, wonderful emaciations, and not unfrequently unmanageable dropsies, are the sad consequences of its use; and, indeed, for months and years patients who have taken it suffer serious injury to health." Why thus be deceived, when its pernicious consequences are thus spoken of by one admitted to be by all one of the most talented men in the medical profession?

But in treating this disease, we should be governed more by common sense, cause and effect, and the experience of scientific men, than by the deceptions used by quacks, whose medicines are ofttimes sought after by the manufactured recommendations, placed before the public in glowing colors, of their universal property in healing all diseases. We need only to refer to the greatly increased bills of mortality since their general introduction. It is with no intention to place the conduct and medicines of those professing to have the key to all diseases in a contemptible light, or to underrate their intentions; for as numerous as they are, many may be induced to place this remedy in the same class. We will abide their decision, when its merits are impartially tested; and to those particularly who have been deceived by pretenders, we say, try this medicine and witness its operation.

In the treatment of the Fever and Ague, there are some precautions which should be observed by those who have, or may be exposed to it. The first is the subject of clothing, especially on sudden changes of the weather, as from hot to cold, and from wet to dry; to ward off the disease, or pre-

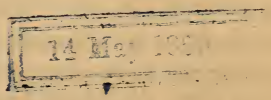
vent a return, should never be without flannel next the skin; and this should be frequently changed, especially by those who perspire freely. Much depends upon an attention to this point, yet nothing, probably, is more neglected.

Another precaution should be taken by invalids, (and will apply equally as well to others,) which is never to go out in the the morning without having previously taken food; and it might not be amiss here to suggest the impropriety of taking any liquor before breakfast, with a view of "sharpening the appetite:" if any have indulged in the practice, the sooner it is discontinued the better, for when stimuli of any kind has been long continued, the system is liable to lose its susceptibility to medicine, and it is of the greatest importance that the practice should be stopped.

The too often failure of the different remedies for the Fever and Ague can be attributed to the imperfect knowledge of the manufacturer, in not being sufficiently acquainted with the different properties of the articles commonly used for the disease. Nearly all the articles which enter into the composition of the *South American Fever and Ague Remedy* are in themselves, singly, useful remedies for the disease in certain stages, but no one alone could perfect a cure; but when the whole are judiciously combined they afford an efficacious and pleasant remedy and preventive. It will readily be seen that the value of a remedy for Fever and Ague, of the nature of that now offered, will at once be obvious, and must shortly supersede the numerous and doubtful compositions now before the public. It is likewise a pleasure in being able to assure those who may feel disposed to make a trial of this remedy, that they can do so with the most implicit reliance upon

its not interfering with either business or pleasure; nor need any alarm be felt concerning any injurious effects by resorting to it, as it is entirely free from ARSENIC, CALOMEL, *or any mineral or metallic poisons.*

In using this medicine persons should not despair if a cure was not perfected after the first bottle; but in all cases it will be seen that the paroxysms grow less severe every time of their return while using it. It not unfrequently happens that persons will not resort to what is called "patent medicines" till the complaint is pronounced incurable by physicians; and great injustice is ofttimes shown to medicines of great worth, solely on account of their not effecting an immediate and permanent cure, when other favorite remedies have failed, and physicians acknowledge themselves defeated. It is, therefore, recommended to those whose condition is as thus stated, to persevere in the use of this remedy, for, when taken in accordance with the directions, there is no medicine extant which will perfect a cure more effectually than the SOUTH AMERICAN FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY. As a proof of the genuineness of the article, the *fac-simile* of the signature of the proprietor will be over the cork of each bottle.



DIRECTIONS FOR USING

LEONARD'S

SOUTH AMERICAN FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.

This medicine should be taken at regular periods and intervals, on an empty stomach, in doses according to the age and constitution of the patient, and the violence of the attack. To those who are afflicted with the disease, it is recommended that they take, for an adult, a TEASPOONFUL three to six times a day, commencing on the day following an attack, and the same dose to be continued on those days between the paroxysms, till the disease yields, when the use of the medicine should be continued, but at longer intervals, and in less doses, from day to day, until the usual state of health and strength of the patient is restored; for it must be remembered that the interruption of the paroxysms is by no means an indication of a cure, but only the commencement, and the use of the medicine must be persevered in till all the symptoms of the disease are eradicated; and when such is the case, the use of the medicine as prescribed for "Convalescents, Travelers and Emigrants," is necessary to prevent a re-attack of the disease—as persons recovering from the complaint are more susceptible to the causes which produce it than those who have been exempt from it.

Children of ten years may take HALF A TEASPOONFUL; and from one to two years of age, TEN DROPS,—the same rule to be observed in administering it to children, and the same gradual diminution of the dose, after the disease is broken

up, as is required by adults. To render it palatable for children or others, it may be combined with molasses, or sugar and water. It must be borne in mind that this remedy must be well shaken before using.

If the bowels are constipated or irregular, during an attack, an occasional dose of Blue Pills or brisk cathartic should be administered; and at the time when the patient has fever, the body can be bathed, with good effect, in water not too cold, with saleratus dissolved in the proportion of half an ounce to the quart.

When it is desired to interrupt the paroxysms, and prevent the return of the chill, a large teaspoonful should be taken by an adult every half hour, commencing two hours before the expected attack, which will either interrupt it, or render the paroxysm less severe.

While this medicine is being used, quiet is recommended as being necessary; bodily or mental labor will retard, and may possibly prevent a cure. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of the weather, unnecessary exercise, and let the diet be light, while laboring under an attack; for without these precautions a cure cannot reasonably be expected. As a preventive, this medicine should be used by convalescents, travelers, emigrants and others, during the summer and fall months, when malarious diseases are most prevalent. The dose and the frequency can be diminished one-third, which, with a due and proper care that the bowels should be regulated by occasional doses of Blue Pill, or other cathartic, no fear need be anticipated of an attack of those malarious diseases so prevalent throughout the Southwestern States.

The bottle should always be corked, and its properties will remain unimpaired for any length of time in any climate.

N. B.—Let the bottle be well shaken, in order that the preparation may be well combined, before it is administered.

Orders for this preparation should be addressed to

G. A. LEONARD, *New-York.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

DIRECCIONES PARA USAR

EL

REMEDIO DE SUD-AMERICA

CONTRA LAS FIEBRES Y CALENTURAS INTERMITENTES.

Esta medicina deberá tomarse en ayunas en periódos é intérvalos regulares, en dósis arregladas á la edad y constitucion del paciente y á la violencia del ataque. La dósis para un adulto será de UNA CUCHARADA *de las comunes* para té, tres ó seis veces en el dia, continuando bajo el mismo orden hasta que el mal haya enteramente desaparecido; y conseguido esto, se seguirá tomandola medicina en mayores intérvalos y mas pequeñas dósis de un dia á otro, hasta que el paciente recobresus fuerzas y su estado normal de salud.

A los niños de diez años de edad, se les administrará la MITAD de la dósis de un adulto, y DIEZ GOTAS á los de uno á dos años, observando en su administracion las mismas reglas que para los adultos, é igual diminucion gradual en las dósis, luego que la enfermedad haya desaparecido. Para hacer la medicina grata al paladar, puede mezclarse con miel de purga ó agua y azucar. Deberá tenerse muy presente que antes de medirse la dósis, se ha de sacudir perfectamente bien la botella.

Si durante un ataque se advierte estreñimiento ó irregularidad en los intestinos, conviene administrarse una dósis de píldoras de mercurio ó purgantes antibiliosos ú otro catártico activo, y á la vez cuando tenga fiebre el paciente, es muy provechoso bañarse el cuerpo con agua no muy fria, disolviendo saleratus (potasa refinada) en la proporcion de media onza en una cuarta de agua. Cuando se deseáre interrumpir el parasismo é impedir que vuelvan los escalofrios, se bañara el cuerpo una vez cada dos horas del modo y bajo el orden dicho, procurando hacerlo en el periódo medio de frio y sudor que presenta la fiebre.

Se recomienda como indispensable la tranquilidad mientras se está usando esta medicina; los trabajos físicos ó mentales retardarán y hasta impedirán la curacion. Se evitará todo ejercicio innecesario y exponerse á los súbitos cambios de la temperatura, y los alimentos deben ser muy ligeros durante el ataque, porque sin estas precauciones no debe, con razon, esperarse curacion. Los convalescientes, viajeros, emigrantes y demas personas, deberian usar esta medicina como preservativo durante los meses de verano y otoño, en que prevalecen en mayor grado las enfermedades malignas. La dósis y su repeticion se disminuirán una tercera parte; con esto, y con un regular y propio cuidado de evacuar los intestinos de vez en cuando con píldoras purgantes antibiliosas ú otro catartico, no hay que temer ataques de esas enfermedades malignas tan predominantes en todos los estados del Sud-Oeste.

Conservandose la botella siempre tapada con el corcho, las propiedades de esta medicina no sufrirán alteracion en ningun clima por largo que sea el tiempo que se guarde.

P. D.—Sacúdase bien la botella antes de administrarse el remedio para que se mezcle bien la preparacion.

Las ordenes solicitando esta medicina se dirigirán á

G. A. LEONARD, *New-York.*

sin cuya firma sobre el tapon de cada botella ninguna será genuina.

PRECIO UN PESO FUERTE CADA BOTELLA.

other half. Having a dislike to Patent Medicines, it was with the utmost reluctance I complied with the earnest solicitations of my friend and neighbor, Mr. L. L. Merry, to try your SOUTH AMERICAN FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY, as much to please him as to satisfy myself—for I had but little faith in the panacea. Judge my surprise and gratification the next day, when I expected to have been chilled and burned as usual, but found my enemy partially controlled. I took the contents of a bottle, and was restored to health sufficiently to enable me to attend to my business; I have now a good appetite, and can write and speak, and attend to the duties of my calling, as well as ever.

I consider your medicine a safe, pleasant, and speedy remedy, and hope it will find its way to every unfortunate person suffering with the Fever and Ague. Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for your grand discovery.

Yours, &c., G. W. BUNGAY.

We copy the following from the *Tuscaloosa* (Ala.) *Observer*, of the 13th of May, 1857:—

Should we ever be afflicted with that tormenting complaint, Fever and Ague, we should at once order some of the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, prepared by G. A. Leonard, New-York. No person exposed to the causes which produce it, should be without it. As a preventive, it is unequaled; and as a remedy, words are inadequate to express its value. Try it, all you who are afflicted, and testify to the truth of what we say. It can be had at any of the respectable stores in this section of the country.

The existence of so many cases of Rheumatism and unmanageable Dropsies in our section of the country, has been traced to the immoderate and injudicious use of *Arsenic* and *Mercury* in cases of Fever and Ague, as they can only check the symptoms, without removing the cause. It is not to be wondered at that these complaints continue amongst us so long as they are used. The afflicted will say, tell us, then, what shall we use in their stead? We reply, use Leonard's South American Fever and Ague Remedy, which contains neither of those pernicious drugs, and the disease will vanish like dew before the rising sun.—*Memphis Appeal*, *May* 9.

Mr. PETER CONNELLY and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had been spending the summer of 1856, at Croton, N. Y., where they both contracted the Fever and Ague. On their return home it assumed the quotidian form, having a paroxysm every day. A gentleman who had seen the good effects of this remedy, prevailed upon them to make a trial of it, which interrupted the paroxysms and prevented their return, and Mr. C. now considers that the disease has been completely eradicated from both himself and wife.

Many more might be added to swell the list, but a delicacy on the part of some not to have their name appear in print, who have given their opinions as to the efficacy of this remedy, prevents a publication of them. The above, however, are sufficient evidences to establish the fact, that this remedy is without an equal for the permanent cure of the Fever and Ague.

CAUTION.

THE UNIVERSAL EFFICACY OF

Leonard's South American Fever & Ague Remedy

In removing every vestige of this disease, has caused many imitations to appear; and the public is cautioned against them; and in purchasing ask for LEONARD'S SOUTH AMERICAN FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY, without whose signature over each bottle, it cannot be genuine.

14 May 1859

recommended, she was induced to try it; after taking one and a half bottles, she was perfectly cured, and I cheerfully recommend it as a safe and sure cure.

Respect'y yours, G. N. CODWISE.

The following statement of the Rev. L. M. Pease, Sup't of the Five Points House of Industry, as given below, is one that speaks volumes as to the valuable properties of this remedy.

Mr. G. A. Leonard—Sir:—I take a pleasure in transmitting to you the following facts, in relation to a cure perfected by the use of your S. A. Fever and Ague Remedy, upon one of the inmates of the House of Industry. John Youngs, who has been suffering from the chills and fever during the past five months, was in November last attacked, and the paroxysms were as severe as any I ever knew; almost instant relief was experienced on giving the first dose; on the expected day of return, it was administered, and had the happy effect of interrupting the paroxysms. Since then every vestige of the disease has left him, and he has recovered his former wonted appearance and health. Truly yours, &c.,

New-York, Jan. 28, 1856. L. M. PEASE.

We will state, for the benefit of our readers, that there is no need now of sighing for a remedy when afflicted with Chills and Fever, when we tell them that, for one dollar, they can purchase a bottle of Leonard's South American Fever and Ague Remedy at almost any respectable store in this section, which we know of a truth will, when taken as directed, knock the disease so high that it will not come down again during the next generation, or at least so long as that remedy is about, for it is the most perfect exterminator of the disease extant.—*Jacksonville (Ala.) News, May* 16.

The certificates of Mr. J. G. Underhill, Druggist, of Jamaica, N. Y., and those received through him, will be read with much interest, not only from the very respectable character of the parties, but that the medicine was used under very unfavorable circumstances, and only when other remedies had been used without success.

Mr. G. A. Leonard, N. Y.—Dear Sir:—Inclosed you will find some certificates of the good effects of your medicine in this place. It gives satisfaction to every one that has used it, and the sale will increase as it becomes known. I take the responsibility to warrant it. Mr. Stephen Henderson, of this place, sent a bottle to his wife's sister, with like good results as when used by himself and wife. Mr. H. is an old man, a very respectable citizen of this place, and is well known.

Truly yours, &c., Jas. G. Underhill.

Jamaica, N. Y., *Sept.* 28, 1855.

We, the undersigned, have used the S. A. Remedy, for Fever and Ague and Intermitting Fevers, and it has made a perfect cure of ourselves and families, and with much pleasure recommend it to the public as a safe and cheap medicine.

Jamaica, N. Y., *Sept.* 27, 1855. } Elbert Conklin, Wm Johnson, Charles J. Gale, William Bennet.

Mr. J. G Underhill, Druggist, &c.—Dear Sir:—I have used the South American Remedy, so highly recommended by you, both for myself and wife, and we have been cured. I believe it is the best medicine for the chills and fever out. I should not have used it if you did not warrant a cure, but now I am satisfied it is all you recommended it to be. Yours, respectfully,

Stephen Henderson.

Jamaica, N. Y., *Sept.* 27, 1855

The following letter was received through one of the most extensive merchants in Herkimer Co., N. Y. The writer, Mr. Bungay, is the Editor of the "Ilion Independent," and whose unsolicited statements of the permanent cure made in his case, is such as to establish the great superiority of this Remedy over any other now used for the Fever and Ague.

Ilion, Herkimer Co., N. Y., *July* 26, 1856.

I was sadly afflicted with that tormenting complaint, Fever and Ague. I applied to a regular Physician for relief, and took large quantities of Quinine, but the disease clung to me, chilling my blood half the day, and burning me with fever the

Anweisung

Für den Gebrauch des

Süd-Amerikanischen Kalten-Fieber Mittels.

Diese medizin ist in regelmässigen Zwischenräumen, bei leerem Magen, und in Dosen je nach Verhältniss des Alters und der Constitution des Kranken, und der Heftigkeit des Anfalls zu nehmen. Für eine erwachsene Person ist die Dosis ein Theelöffel voll drei bis sechsmal des Tages, und es wird damit fortgesetzt bis die Krankheit gänzlich verschwunden ist; alsdann sollte allmählich mit dem Einnehmen der medizin abgebrochen werden, bis die Kraft und der gewöhnliche Gesundheitszustand ganz hergestellt ist.

Kinder von etwa zehn Jahren können einen halben Theelöffelvoll nehmen, und von ein bis zwei Jahren zehn Tropfen. Dieselbe Regel und Verminderung der Dose nach Aufhören der Krankheit bei Erwachsenen, ist auch bei den Kindern zu beobachten. Um das Einnehmen zu erleichtern kann die medizin mit Zuckerwasser u. s. w. gemischt werden; dieselbe ist aber vor dem Gebrauche sorgfältig aufzuschütteln.

Bei Verstopfung oder unregelmässigem Stuhlgange, ist es gut, wenn eine Dosis Blue Pills oder ein sonstiges wirksames Abführungs-mittel genommen werde; ein Bad während des Fiebers in nicht zu Kaltem Wasser, worin Saleratus im Verhältniss von einer halben Unze zur quart Wasser aufgelöst ist, hat sehr gute Wirkung gethan.

Wenn es wünschenswerth ist den Paroxismus zu unterbrechen und die Rückkehr des Frierens zu vermeiden, so sollte die medizin zwischen der kalten und heissen Periode und dann jede zwei Stunden genommen werden. Ruhe ist zur baldigen Wiederherstellung unbedingt nöthig, körperliche und geistige Anstrengung verzögern dieselbe oder können solche ganz verhindern.

Man vermeide sich dem Witterungswechsel zu sehr auszusetzen, und beobachte eine leichte Diät, als zur Kur nothwendig erforderlich.

Als ein Preventiv sollte dieses Mittel von Reisenden, Emigranten ect benützt und mitgeführt wirden, besonders da wo Maleria herrschen. Zu diesem Zwecke kann die Anzahl der Dosen um ein Drittel vermindert werden, und wenn für einen regelmässigen Stuhlgang durch gelegentliche Dosen von Blue Pills oder anderer Purganzen Sorge getragen wird, so braucht man keinen Anfall jener atmospherischen Krankheiten zu befürchten die durch die ganzen südwestlichen Staaten so herrschend sind.

Wenn die Flasche immer fest verschlossen wird, so bleibt die Wirkunkskraft auf lange Zeit und in allen Klimaten unverändert.

N. B. The Flasche ist vor dem Gebrauche wohl zu schütteln damit die Ingredienzien gehörig untereinander kommen.

Bestellungen für dieses Präparat sind zu adressiren an

G. A. LEONARD, *New-York*,

dessen Unterschrift jede Flasche trägt.

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CERTIFICATES.

The following Certificates of FRED'K L. HERTLE and HENRY MEIER, are among those peculiar cases in which a permanent cure can be effected, notwithstanding their continued exposure to predisposing causes. At the time the cures were perfected, they were engaged in the Chemical Works of Messrs. CHAS. PFIZER & Co., of this city.

After having been troubled with Fever and Ague for nearly a whole month, and swallowed lots of Quinine, an acquaintance of mine recommended me to try a bottle of what is called the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and sure enough it worked like a charm. I took it only one day, and that was the last I saw of the fever. It is with right pleasure that I state this fact for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and wish everybody the same success in mastering this distressing disease, which is likely enough, if they will follow my example.

FRED'K L. HERTLE,
August, 1855. 44 Whipple Street, Brooklyn.

I have had the Fever and Ague for several weeks which kept me at home, unable to work. I tried a number of prescriptions, without finding any relief, until my factory boss sent me a bottle of the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, which I have used, and after some days found myself entirely cured. I have had no attack since that time now fourteen months, and feel great confidence in this valuable medicine, to which I owe my recovery.

HENRY MEIER,
Sept. 20, 1855. 96 McKibbin St., Wmsb'g.

(*Extract from the Pee Dee Times, May* 13, 1857.)

We would recommend to our readers who reside in those sections of the country where the Fever and Ague prevails, or who contemplate visiting those sections, to arm themselves with one or two bottles of Leonard's South American Fever and Ague Remedy, to be used as a preventive against an attack of the disease, which is unequaled. It is as indispensable to the emigrant and traveler as the means of attack and defence would be to the hunter in exploring the wilds of this country. We refer you to his advertisement in another part of this paper.

Mr. A. F. STERLING, late of the firm of A. Ross & Co., of this city, has consented to the publication of the following facts, over his signature, concerning a cure perfected by the use of this remedy which facts are corroborated by the Rev. L. M. Pease, who was acquainted with all the circumstances.

MR. G. A LEONARD—DEAR SIR:—Some ten days since, I heard of a poor but deserving German in Mulberry Street, who was suffering from a severe attack of chills and fever, contracted in the low grounds near Newark, N. J. I gave him one bottle of your South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and it affords me pleasure to say that THE DISEASE HAS BEEN BROKEN UP BY ITS USE, AND A PERMANENT CURE EFFECTED. Truly yours,

N. Y., Nov. 5, 1857. A. F. STERLING.

I am acquainted with the facts set forth in the above certificate, and can witness to the truth of the statements therein contained. L. M. PEASE,
Sup't of Five Points House of Industry.

G. A. LEONARD, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—Having suffered from severe attacks of Fever and Ague, I had nearly despaired of finding any relief, other than a temporary one. But while laboring under a severe attack, it was suggested to try your remedy, and, unlike other remedies I had used, it has proved a prompt and permanent cure, as I have never before gone so long without having a return of the complaint, and can recommend the S. A. Fever and Ague remedy, as a valuable one for the effectual cure of the disease. ROBT. F. PHILPIT,

New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. Cor. Wall and Water Sts.

JAMAICA, N. Y., *May* 13, 1856.

MR. G. A. LEONARD—DEAR SIR:—My mother, an aged lady, was afflicted with the chills and fever very bad last summer, and having heard your medicine highly

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